

HARDWARE.  
GEO. S. SONNTAG & CO.,

Jobbers and Importers.

Hardware and Outlery

Our Fall Stock being very large and complete, we can offer to our Customers and the Trade, Goods that cannot fail to please in Style Quality and Price. Our Stock is now bought for Cash, and prices reduced. We offer the following in large quantities:

TABLE CUTLERY, English.  
TABLE CUTLERY, American.  
TABLE CUTLERY, English.  
TABLE CUTLERY, American.

POCKET CUTLERY  
POCKET CUTLERY  
POCKET CUTLERY  
POCKET CUTLERY

CHOPPING AXES.  
CHOPPING AXES.  
CHOPPING AXES.  
CHOPPING AXES.

SHEARS AND ROSSBORN  
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TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.  
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MILL AND CUT SAWS  
MILL AND CUT SAWS  
WOOD AND HAND SAWS  
WOOD AND HAND SAWS

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.  
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.  
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GUNS AND PISTOLS.  
CARTRIDGES AND GUN CAPS.  
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CARTRIDGES AND GUN CAPS.

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.  
PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.  
SCALE BEAMS AND STEEL YARDS.  
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GEO. S. SONNTAG & CO.,  
No. 10 Main Street.

HARDWARE, &c.



WELLS, KELLOGG & CO.,  
DEALERS IN  
HARDWARE

OUTLERY,  
No. 13  
FIRST STREET,  
(SIGN BIG PAD-LOCK).

Have received a complete stock of  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
Hardware,

General Hardware for City and Country trade. Goods all bought directly from manufacturers  
FOR CASH,  
only with superior facilities in every department.

Our stock includes the following, in large quantities, viz:

Blood's Grass and Grain  
Soythes,  
Waldron's Grass and Grain  
Soythes  
Craddles and Snathes, Hay,  
and Manure Forks,  
Hoes—Planter's and Garden,  
Hames, Collars & Bridles,  
Axes—the best brands,  
Chains—Log and Trace,  
Table and Pocket Cutlery,  
Shovels and Spades,  
Carpenter and Cooper  
Tools,  
Mill and Cross Cut Saws  
Cotton and Wool Cards,  
Spinning Wheels,  
Locks, Latches, Butts and  
Screws,  
Gun Trimmings,  
Chain Pump Fixtures,  
Gum Belting,  
Japanned Ware,  
Notions—Large Stock.

Together with every other article in the Hardware line, which we offer to dealers at lowest cash prices East or West.

WELLS, KELLOGG & CO.,  
No. 13 First Street.

EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.  
MORNING EDITION.

VOLUME XVI.

EVANSVILLE, IND., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

ESTABLISHED, 1831

DRY GOODS.

**DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE**  
We offer our entire stock. Many things are sold at actual loss, others at wholesale prices three weeks since. We wish to clear out for a new commencement.  
**ELLIOTT'S STORE is on Main, near First Street.**

GROCERIES.

**M. KOHN & CO.,**  
No. 116 Main Street  
(Between Fourth and the Canal.)

M. KOHN & CO. WOULD RESPECTFULLY  
advise the people of Evansville that they have on hand, and are constantly receiving, large, well selected, and first stock of prime

Family Groceries!

PROVISIONS!

Of all kinds, and of the best quality; and, in short, everything usually kept in a Grocery and Provision Store, and at the lowest prices.

PIANOS.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

The  
**Misses Lawrence**  
ARE AGENTS FOR THE  
importation and sale of  
first-class pianos, which they are  
continually receiving, and which  
they sell at manufacturers' prices.  
These pianos, for durability, power, and richness of tone, are unequalled.  
The Bradbury Piano received seven First Prizes within the last month of September and October last, and is famous for its elasticity, brilliancy, and beautiful ringing quality of tone.  
They are also exclusive Agents in this vicinity for Messrs. Smith's celebrated Cabinet Organs, which, in quality, volume of tone, and power of expression, are far superior to melodeons, harmoniums, or any other reed instruments.  
They have just received three of these Organs, at their residence, on Water Street, first door below Chestnut.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS

AND  
**MILLINERY STORE,**  
No. 11 First St.

B. BAUM

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the people of Evansville, that he has opened a Dry Goods and Millinery Store in the location formerly occupied by Mrs. Spiegelberg, at No. 11 First Street.

cloaks

Of every kind and style, ready-made or manufactured to order.  
He is now receiving and opening the largest stock of

French Millinery

Ever brought to this market, which is selected in the East by Mrs. Baum. We have a French Milliner who cannot be excelled in her line by any artist.  
Also on hand, a beautiful selection of Hair Brushes, Fronts, and Orly's for Ladies.  
He has also a full stock of

**The Daily Journal.**  
PUBLISHED BY  
JAMES H. MONROE.  
JNO. H. MONROE.  
UNDER THE FIRM OF THE  
**Evansville Journal Company.**  
**Journal Buildings,**  
LOCUST STREET,  
BETWEEN FIRST AND WATER.



There is probably not a man in the United States who voted against allowing the soldiers to vote who is not going to vote in November for McClellan and Pendleton.

There is not a man, probably, in the United States who desires the success of the rebellion, but will, if permitted, cast his vote for McClellan and Pendleton.

There is not a conspirator in all the Northwest who abuses New England and advocates the foundation of a North-western Confederacy, but will vote in November for McClellan and Pendleton.

These are suggestions worthy the reflection of honest patriots.

The young "sprigs," as Bro. Sterrett appropriately calls them, who are "doing up" the editorials of the Times, just now—and the Democratic party as well—assert that Washington and Jefferson were the first leaders of the Democratic party. If the young "verdants" had read the history of their country with half the zeal they have perused the speeches of those who seek its destruction, they would have learned that Washington's Administration had no more bitter opponent than Thomas Jefferson, and that the "Father of his Country" was never identified with the Republican party, which afterwards appropriated to itself the name of Democracy.

Mr. Holt's Report.

In these stirring times, people care little about theories or opinions. What they want is facts. What one editor believes or a certain speaker thinks, is immaterial to them, unless they are furnished with the facts upon which the belief and thought are founded. This is a period of earnestness. It is no time to accept crude opinions, from whatever source they may emanate. The people want to go to the foundation of all opinions and policies. If the foundation be secure, they have no fears of the superstructure, be it plain or fanciful. But if a defect is discovered in the foundation, they know that the superstructure is bound to come down, however pleasing it may be to the eye, and regardless of its apparent solidity and strength. It is the recognition of this truth that induces us to give up our columns almost entirely to the great facts which are to influence the minds of our people for weal or woe. Our estimate of their intelligence is, that they are better capable of forming correct opinions, when once the facts are plainly and honestly laid before them, than those who would aspire to do their thinking for them. And while, sometimes, it might afford us more pleasure to give our readers our peculiar views on different subjects, we waive this pleasure, that they may enjoy the satisfaction of forming their own opinions upon the facts in the case. No jury could reach a correct conclusion as to civil disobedience, if they only obtained it through the speeches of interested attorneys; and that political party which obtains all its political knowledge from the editorials of its own journals, is sure to make a shipwreck of patriotism and fidelity to the country. It is a case of the blind leading the blind, and both falling into the ditch. For, however careful the blind of a partisan party may be to keep his eyes and heart unbiassed, if he is assailed by that zeal which is required to successfully build up the organization to which he is attached, blind will, to a greater or less extent, follow him, and he will have over looked many and important facts which ought to be laid before his readers, and without which they are incapable of forming correct conclusions.

These thoughts are our apology for devoting so much of our paper this morning to a faithful abstract of Judge Advocate Holt's review of "the great conspiracy against the Union." The entire review is too lengthy for our limited space, and too lengthy, we fear, to be read by all who ought to make themselves acquainted with its startling developments. The abstract, however, which we print this morning, gives a clear view of the designs of the conspirators, as well as the means by which they expected to carry out their plans. Let no one fail to read it. And we will further say to Union men, after you have read it carefully yourselves, call the attention of your Democratic neighbors to it, and persuade them to read it.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE UNION.

Highly Important Revelations—Secret Armed Organization to Defeat the Government and the Rebels—Origin, Organization, Extent, Force, Oaths, Principles, and purposes of the Conspiracy.

The following is an abstract of the official report of Judge Advocate-General Holt as to the great conspiracy in the West.

I.—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, NAMES, &c.

This secret association first developed itself in the West in the year 1862, about the period of the first conscription of troops, which it aimed to obstruct and resist. Originally known in certain localities as the "Mutual Protection Society," "Circle of Honor," or the "Circle," or "Knights of the Mighty Host," but more widely as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," it was simply an inspiration of the Rebellion, being little other than the extension among the disloyal and disaffected at the North of the association of the latter name, which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

In 1863 changes were made, and in the autumn of that year, Vallandigham and others instituted the secret order of O. A. K., or Order of American Knights. The opinion is expressed by General Sandford, Provost Marshal General of Missouri, in his official report upon the progress of the order, that it was founded by Vallandigham during his banishment, and upon consultation at Richmond with Davis and other prominent traitors. It is, indeed, the boast of the order in Indiana and elsewhere, that its "ritual" came direct from Davis himself, and Mary Ann Pittman, formerly attached to the command of the rebel forces, and a most intelligent witness, whose testimony will be hereafter referred to, states positively that Davis is a member of the order.

Connected with this was the Corps Belonging to the Rebel General Sterling Price in Missouri, and the united order extended alike over North and South. Having been exposed, it was finally changed into the order of the Sons of Liberty, branches of which in different States have since sprung up, among them the McClellan Minute Guard of New York.

II.—ITS ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

There is a Supreme Council for the United States and a Grand Council for each State, with numerous officers, chief of whom are the Supreme and Grand Commanders. The latter command a Supreme Council and electing the Supreme Commander. For each county there are Parent Temples.

But the strength and significance of the organization lies in the local chapters. The secret constitution of the Supreme Council provides that the Supreme Commander "shall be the commander-in-chief of all military forces belonging to the Order in various States." Subordinate to the Grand Commander are the "Brigadier-Generals," each of whom command his separate district and army. In Indiana the Major Generals are four in number. In Illinois, where the organization of the Order is considered most complete, the members in each Congressional district compose a "brigade," which is commanded by a "Brigadier-General." The members of each county constitute a "regiment," with a "Colonel" in command, and these are further divided into "companies." A somewhat similar system prevails in Indiana, where also each company is divided into "squad," each with its chief—an arrangement intended to facilitate the guerrilla mode of warfare in case of a general outbreak or local disorder.

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county the increase was 33 per cent. This fact dumfounded the New Albany Ledger. The Journal further showed that the excess of voters in Allen county over the enrollment was 43 per cent. This spiked the Fort Wayne Sentinel. Then, for the benefit of other Copperhead fault-finders, (and just here, we solicit the attention of the Hon. Charles Denby, who, in his speech before the McClellan Club on Saturday night last, was greatly exercised on the question of fraud,) the Journal exhibits the following condition of affairs in other counties. It says:

We have since received the official vote of several other Democratic counties, where, of course, the vote was perfectly honest, and they exhibit the following results. In Marshall county, which Packard, in his letter to the State Sentinel, thanked God had increased its majority beyond that of 1862, the enrollment was 2,461—vote 3,027, excess, 566 per cent. Orange, enrollment, 1,504—vote, 1,989—excess, 32 per cent. Cass, enrollment, 3,071—vote, 3,891—excess, 26 per cent. Brown, enrollment, 718—vote, 1,190—excess, 65 per cent. Shelby, enrollment, 3,202—vote, 4,199—excess 30 per cent. Washington, enrollment, 2,338—vote, 3,175—excess, 35 per cent. All these counties show an activity in the voting line that would shame the industry of a beaver, but for a perfect exemplification of working up to the first paragraph of the Democratic confession of faith, "vote early and vote often," commend us to the "State of Brown." It gives McDonald 105 more votes than its entire enrollment, besides giving Governor Morton 367 votes. The report on agricultural and pastoral, there being no city in it, nor a village large enough for a scared cat to hide itself in. In this view of the case, it is wonderful that its voting strength should increase five and one-half times faster than that of the growing city of Indianapolis.

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III.—ITS EXTENT AND NUMBERS.

The "Temples," or "Lodges" of the Order are numerous scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky. They are also officially reported as existing, to a less extent, in Michigan, and the other Western States, as well as in New York, and also in Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Tennessee.

Its regular places of meeting were well known to the Government. Its numbers have been variously stated, but Vallandigham, in his Dayton speech last summer, placed them at 500,000. It is to be noted that the order, or its counterpart, is much more widely extended at the South, even than at the North, and that a large proportion of the officers of the rebel army are represented, by most trustworthy witnesses, to be members. In Kentucky and Missouri the order has not hesitated to admit as members, not only officers of that army, but also a considerable number of guerrilla troops, who might be supposed to appreciate most readily in advance their own purposes. It is fully shown that as late as in July last, several of these ruffians were initiated into the first degree by Dr. Kalfus, in Kentucky.

IV.—ITS ARMED FORCE.

This was stated in March last at 340,000 men, the number is uncertain. It is known, however, that the members were required to be armed, and that large bodies of men were drilled for service in the field. One witness estimates that in Indiana the Order had purchased 6,000 muskets and 60,000 revolvers. Many arms were seized by the Government; and Gen. Carrington reports that a large quantity of revolvers and other munitions, which had been shipped to the firm in Indianapolis of which H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander, is a member; that other arms, about to be shipped to the same destination, were seized in New York City, and that all these were claimed as the private property of John C. Walker, one of the Major Generals of the Order in Indiana, and were represented to have been "purchased for a few thousand dollars" by the firm.

The order in the State of Missouri has counted greatly upon support from the enrolled militia, in case of an invasion by Price, as containing many members and friends of the O. A. K.; and that of Terre Haute, were discovered letters which disclosed a correspondence between him and Sen. Seward of New Jersey, in regard to the purchase of twenty thousand Garibaldi rifles, to be forwarded to the West.

the course of a speech made before that body, alluded approvingly to the sessions of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago at the same time, as that of an organization in harmony with the sentiments and projects of the convention.

The Order comprised a large army of drilled men, ready for forcible resistance to law, and was relied on as an ally by the Rebel Government.

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"He (Vallandigham) judges that the Washington power will not yield up its power until it is taken from them by an independent people, by force of arms."

VII.—ITS SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND OPERATIONS.

These are:

1. Aiding soldiers to desert and harboring and protecting deserters.

Agents were sent into the armies for this purpose. A certain attorney of Indianapolis, named Walpole, who was conspicuous in furnishing facilities of this character to soldiers who applied to him, boasted that he has thus aided five hundred enlisted men to escape from their contracts. Through the schemes of the order in Indiana, whole companies were broken up; a whole detachment of a battery company, for instance, deserting on one occasion to the enemy, with two of its guns, and the camps were imbued with a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction with the service. Every obstruction was offered to the arrest of these deserters. In one instance in Indiana, where an officer in charge of a deserter positively refused to obey the writ, after it had been suspended in such cases by the President, his attachment for contempt was ordered by the Chief Justice of the State, who declared that the "strenuous efforts" might run with blood, but that he would enforce his authority against the President's order. On another occasion certain United States officers who had made the arrest of deserters in Illinois, were themselves arrested for kidnapping, and held to trial by a disloyal judge, who at the same time discharged the deserters, though acknowledging them to be such. Forcible resistance to arrest at one time was common, and civil war was imminent in Indiana.

2. Discouraging Enlistments and resisting the Draft.—Enrolling officers were shot in Indiana and Illinois, and outbreaks were excited against the U. S. officers. Where mounted regiments were appointed Major Generals, Mr. Milligan was also appointed. The witness then pointed out Bowles, Milligan, and Humphries, as being the parties alluded to. The meeting then adjourned to meet in November in the same place. At the November meeting, delegates from thirty counties were present. The military bill was again under discussion. It was the general idea that it was necessary to arm to resist the encroachments of the Administration.

The next meeting was on the 16th and 17th of February, 1864. Hefren and Bowles were present and made speeches. This meeting was the regular anniversary of the order, which is the 22nd of February. It was held a little earlier on account of the meeting of the Supreme Council in New York on the 22nd. At this meeting Mr. Humphries and John C. Walker were made Major Generals; J. G. Davis, D. R. Eckles, Mr. Humphries, and Mr. Milligan were elected delegates to the Supreme Council. Mr. Dodd read a written address at this meeting which was afterwards printed and I sent ten copies to each County Temple in the State. A pamphlet was shown the witness, which he identified as Mr. Dodd's address. The Judge Advocate then read the address in evidence after which the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

3. Circulation of Disloyal and Treasonable Publications.—Great numbers have been spread abroad, such as Polk's Southern History of the War, pamphlets made up of articles from the Metropolitan Record, &c.

4. Communicating With and Giving Intelligence to the Enemy.—Members of the order act as spies for the rebels, and other rebel spies are protected and assisted. In his official report of June 12th last, Col. Sanderson remarks: "This department is filled with rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order."

In Missouri, regular mail communication was for a long time maintained, through the agency of the order, from St. Louis to Price's army, by means of which private letters, as well as official despatches, between him and the Grand Commander of Missouri were regularly transmitted. Correspondence with the enemy was industriously carried on in Kentucky and elsewhere; information of important movements given, &c.

5. Aiding the Enemy by Recruiting for Them, or Assisting Them to Recruit Within Our Lines.—This has also been extensively carried on by members of the order, particularly in Kentucky and Missouri. It is estimated that two thousand men were sent South from Louisville alone, during a few weeks in April and May, 1864. The order and its friends at that city have a permanent fund, to which there are many subscribers, for the purpose of fitting out with pistols, clothing, money, &c., men desiring to join the Southern service; and in the lodges of the order in St. Louis and Northern Missouri, money has often been raised to purchase horses, arms, and equipments for soldiers about to be forwarded to the Southern army.

6. Furnishing the Rebels with Arms, Ammunition, &c.

Co-operating with the Enemy in Raids and Invasions.—This plan has been twofold, and consisted, first, of a strong detachment from Illinois, and a co-operation with a rebel army under Price, second, of a similar raid in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and a co-operation with a force under Breckinridge, Backner, Morgan, or some other rebel commander, who to invade the latter State. Current reports have characterized described as intended to have taken place in the Spring of this year, simultaneous with an expected advance of the army of Lee upon Washington, but the plans of the enemy have been anticipated by the movement of our own Generals, the rising of the conspirators was necessarily postponed. Again, a general movement of the Southern forces was anticipated to take place about July 4, and with this the order was to co-operate. A speech to be made by Vallandigham at the Chicago Convention was, it is said, to be the signal for the rising; but the postponement of the Convention, as well as the failure of the rebel army to engage in the anticipated movement, again operated to disturb the schemes of the order. Nor are these plans yet abandoned, but have thus far been frustrated partly by the energy and activity of our Generals, and it is partly the inability of the public enemy, in the now declining day of the rebellion, to initiate the desired movements, which has prevented the order from engaging in open warfare; and has lately been seriously considered in their councils, whether they should proceed with their revolt, relying alone upon the guerrilla bands of Syphert, Jesse, and others, for support and assistance.

7. Destruction of Government Property.—The burning of steamboats at Louisville and on the Mississippi, and many other similar acts were the work of this order.

8. Assassination and Murder.—On both these points there is abundant evidence, which we have no room to quote, in the Western Confederacy. The purpose has been so often proclaimed and is so well understood that it is needless to add that it formed one of the main objects of this order.

9. The Witnesses and Their Testimony.—A classification of these is made. It gives immediate detectives